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THE MISSING TRIBES.

Curiosity, which has been on tip-toe to hear the lecture of Mr. Noah on the missing tribes, was gratified at length on Tuesday, the 14th ultimo, when he delivered it before a very crowded audience, at Clinton Hall.

The subject, which is one of history and religion, was deeply interesting.—Every thing relating to the Jewish nation—to that people preserved in a manner so singular—the parent, we may say, of all religions—so venerable for its antiquity, so fruitful of great events—which has survived so many revolutions and vicissitudes, and which even now retains so much of the original faith—a religion concerning which we hear so much from the pulpit, and is so identified with the origin of Christianity—partakers of double interest, coming from one who is so familiar with its history and character as Mr. Noah, and who has ever laboured to elevate the reputation of his people and allay those prejudices which happily have retreated before the march of science and civilization. The theory that the American Indians have descended from the ten tribes of Isreal, captured by the Assyrians, is by no means a novel one. All the Missionaries and travellers among the various nations, from the time of the Spanish conquest, were of this opinion. There were many Indian festivals and ceremonies strikingly analogous to those of the Jews, but it was still considered a vague and indefinite idea—more as a dream, singular, yet unaccountable. Mr. Noah, however, carries out the theory in bold relief, amounting almost to conviction. He maintains, according to Esdras, that the tribes, apprehensive of falling into idolatry, left Samaria to travel into a country "wherein mankind had never dwelt;" that they passed through Persia, Tartary and China, and reached the western coast of Asia, and crossed to our continent through Behrign Straits, which, being less than thirty miles wide and frequently frozen, presented no impediment, and spread themselves to Cape Horn; the more hardy keeping towards Labrador and Hudson's Bay, and the more civilized and refined to Mexico and Peru. He contends that the Indians have all the elements and principles of the Jewish persuasion: that their four festivals; their computation of time by new moons; their sacrifices; their following the Mosaical laws in regard to eating, and abstaining from eating certain things; their numerous Hebrew words; their belief in one God; and, finally, their participation in the covenant commanded by God to Abraham, clearly and undoubtedly proves their origin from the missing tribes. These proofs following each other in rapid succession, required no ingenuity on the part of Mr. Noah to sustain his position; they were all strong and emphatic in themselves, and were corroborated by numerous missionaries, particularly Mr. Adair, who resided many years among our North Western Indians. He proved that the Indians were of Asiatic origin, and must have descended from the Hebrews, the Tartars or Malays; and of the three nations he offered strong evidence of their Hebrew descent. On the antiquities in Mexico and Central America he advanced a most startling theory, and contended that the pyramids at Cholula and the great temple at Palenque, near Guatemala, were founded by the Phoenicians, who crossed from the Mediterranean after building Tyre and Carthage, and founded an immense empire in this country of the Ophite worship, and that a thousand years afterwards the tribes passed through Asia to this continent, and fell upon the Canaanites a second time, and destroyed the nation and levelled their cities. Several travellers, among them Lord Kingsborough, are firm in their belief that those great antiquities were the work of the Phoenicians; but Mr. Noah is the first who has advanced the belief that those temples and cities were razed by the irruption of the missing tribes from the north west coast. It is singular, but by no means improbable; our country is full of evidence that it was inhabited many ages before the discovery by Columbus. The lecture throughout was listened to with intense interest by a very enlightened audience, and such has been the desire to hear it repeated, that we learn Mr. Noah may be induced, at no distant day, to deliver it again. *N. Y. Mirror.*

From the New York Observer.

SKETCH OF A BATTLE.

Genius and taste have lent their utmost powers to throw a charm over the horrors of war. All ancient literature, and the greater part of the modern, have been its guilty eulogists; and thus have men been led to admire a monster, as foul, malignant and terrible as ever stalked over the earth or kennelled in the infernal pit.

Thanks to the influence of the gospel, in checking this general prostitution of literature. It is now fashionable to describe war for the purpose of holding it up to the abhorrence of mankind; and the best minds of modern times, the most gifted poets, the most powerful orators, wisest statesmen, and profundest philosophers, are fast coming to pour their indignant and withering rebukes on this parent of a thousand abominations and woes.

The following description of a battle scene we quote from the vivid pen of Mr. Quincy, late mayor of Boston, and now president of the oldest and best endowed university in our land.

"It is impossible, without recurring to feelings and sentiments of a higher and purer nature than those induced by common life, to conceive the deep moral depravity, and the cruel blood-stained scenes of ordinary warfare. Alas! how must they be viewed by higher intelligences and virtues!

"Imagine one of these celestial spirits descending upon our globe, and led by chance to an European plain, at the point of some great battle on which the fate of states and empires is suspended.

"On a sudden, the field of battle opens on his astonished vision. It is a field which men call *glorious*. A hundred thousand warriors stand in opposing ranks. Light gleams on their burnished steels. Their plumes and banners wave. Hill echoes to hill the noise of moving rank and squadron, the neigh and tramp of steeds, the trumpet, drum, and bugle-call.

"There is a momentary pause—a silence like that which precedes the fall of the thunderbolt, or the desolating rage of the whirlwind. In an instant, flash succeeding flash pours columns of smoke along the plain. The iron tempest sweeps, heaping man, horse, and car in undistinguished ruin. In shouts of rushing hosts, in shock of breasting steeds, in peals of musketry, in the roar of artillery, in the clash of sabres, in thick and gathering clouds of smoke and dust; all human eye, and ear, and sense are lost.—Man sees nought but the sign of onset. Man hears nought but the cry of *onward*.

"Not so the celestial stranger. He witnesses the real scene naked in all its cruel horrors. He sees lopped and bleeding limbs scattered; gashed, dismembered trunks; outspread, gore-clotted, lifeless brains bursting from crushed skulls; blood gushing from sabred necks; severed heads whose tongues mutter rage amidst the palsying of the last agony. He hears the mingled cry of anguish and despair issuing from a thousand bosoms in which a thousand bayonets are turning; the convulsive scream of agony from heaps of mangled, half expiring victims, over whom the heavy artillery wheels lumber, and crush, into one mass, bone and muscle and sinew; while the fetlock of the war-horse drips with blood starting from the last palpitation of the burst heart on which his hoof pivots.

"'This is not earth,' would such a celestial stranger exclaim; 'this is not earth—'tis HELL! This is not man, but demon tormenting demon!'"

PEACE GLEANER.

From the Charleston Observer.

"Riches make to themselves wings and fly away."

This proverb is exemplified by the experience of almost every day. The rage for adventurous speculation, which so extensively prevails, becomes at first impetuous from success, till at length, the restraints of discretion are unheeded, and, in a moment, the envied son of prosperity is a ruined bankrupt. But, who envies him now? Who is at a loss to discover the cause of his failure? Who gives him credit for the forecast which he was once thought to possess? Who commiserates his misfortunes and shares in his losses any further than necessity requires? He heaped up riches, but others have gathered them while he is yet living. For a while he may be suffered to remain a tenant at will in the palace which he had built and decorated for himself. But all his disposable effects—the title to his estates—and all his claims upon others, are at once transferred to his creditors; and yet his liabilities, perhaps, are vastly more than these can cancel.—And what consolation is it under this reverse of fortune to remember that he was once rich?—to look upon the possessions on which he had prided himself, and remember that they once were his?—to call to mind the hope which he had fondly cherished of still greater accessions to his estate, and feel in the sad reality that it was but a delusive vision!—The sudden transition from a state of high prosperity to that of impending want, gives a shock to the mind which few have strength enough to withstand. Their idols are gone, and what have they more? Like the unjust steward in the parable—they cannot dig—to beg they are ashamed; and therefore do they sometimes resort to practices which they inwardly condemn, and quiet their consciences as well as they can with the plea of necessity.

If, however, a reverse of fortune arises from what is evidently an interposition of Providence—and if it can be imputed to no neglect, or mismanagement, or indiscretion, on the part of the individual, as by fire, or flood, or war, it may be borne with inequanimity, especially if *his* hand is viewed who governs all things after the council of his own will. And happy is he who can thus stay himself under such reverses. When his riches are flying away, if he has a treasure in heaven, he can say in truth that his real inheritance is still secure. It is but that which perisheth with the using which has taken its flight. Knowing then how insecure are all earthly possessions, why is it that they are so eargerly sought?—so highly valued?—so deeply lamented when gone?—or parted with so reluctantly and so sparingly in obedience to the claims of God? How little, indeed, of that wealth which man holds, and for its continuance in their possession, they are entirely dependent upon the will of Heaven, are they ready to impart for objects of benevolence and mercy—for the purpose of diffusing through the earth, light, life, and salvation? The wealth in the hands of Cristians, how it is hoarded up—how small the pittance which is given—and yet, like the wealth of others, it may make to itself wings and fly away. It is secure to its present possessors no longer than God permits them to hold it as his stewards; and at his will it is transferred to other hands. How amazing then, that Christians are not afraid of withholding when God commands them to give! And how amazing that they do not freely give, when they remember his promises to the liberal! R.

POWER OF THE IMAGINATION.

An honest New England farmer started, one very cold day in winter, with his sled and oxen into the forest, a half mile from home, for the purpose of chopping a load of wood. Having felled a tree, he drove the team along side, and commenced chopping it up. By an unlucky hit he brought the whole bit of the axe across his foot, with a sidelong stroke. The immense gash so alarmed him as to nearly deprive him of all strength. He felt the warm blood filling his shoe. With great difficulty he succeeded in rolling himself on the sled and started the oxen for home. A soon as he reached the door, he called eagerly for help. His terrified wife and daughter with much effort lifted him into the house, as he was wholly unable to help himself, saying his foot was nearly severed from the leg. He was laid carefully on the bed, groaning all the while very bitterly. His wife hastily prepared dressings, and removed the shoe and sock, expecting to see a desperate wound, when lo! the skin was not even broken. Before going out in the morning he had wrapped his feet in *red* flannel, to protect them from the cold; the gash laid this open to his view, and he thought it flesh and blood. His reason not correcting the mistake, all the pain and loss of power which attends a real wound followed.—Men often suffer more from imaginary evils, than from real ones.

THE POWER OF CONSCIENCE.

A circumstance was related to us yesterday, which seems to be worthy of narration to our readers. One of our dry goods merchants (Mr. Orne) had a small bundle left on his counter, the other day, by a female whose apparel betrayed poverty, but whose face was muffled up, and who disappeared as soon as she had deposited the bundle. On opening it, which was not done instantly from its being tied up so as apparently to retard the discovery of its contents, it was found to contain a lady's valuable fur tippet, which had been missed from the store some weeks before. Accompanying the bundle was a piece of paper, on which was written these lines:

"I am a poor widow with five small children. I came to your store before Christmas—my children wanted bread—I took the cape. I could not rest—I brought it back that evening—a lady was in the store—I had not courage to give it up. I came three times after, but had no courage. May God forgive me, and may you!"

We hope we need not add, she is freely forgiven by him to whom her penitent note is addressed, and that he and many others would, were she known, gladly contribute to relieve her extreme distress. *National Intelligencer.*

A Convenient Proboscis.—A brother editor who is somewhat celebrated for the magnitude of his nasal organ, in reply to an antagonist who has threatened to pull his nose, says, if he attempts it *he will have his hands full.* *Boston Post.*

Important from Mexico.

From the New Orleans Bulletin, April 5.

We are indebted to a highly respectable gentleman, for the subjoined correspondence from Mexico. It is highly interesting and important:—

Mexico, March 8, 1837.

My Dear Sir:—Knowing your anxiety for any thing in the shape of news from this capital, I again wait on you with the principal events since my last respects. By the last arrival of the English packet, the French Minister received instructions from his Government to demand immediate restitution from this Government of the amount taken from the French citizens under the decree of the Force Loan, and an adjustment of all other matters in controversy. He has not yet received his answer from this Government.

The English Minister, I am informed, received similar instructions. On the night of the 4th inst. the message of the President of the United States was received by this Government by express from Vera Cruz, via New Orleans. It produced a greater sensation in this capital than any circumstance for a long time. Congress was convened the next day in secret session. As far as I can learn, their action was any thing but favorable to an amicable adjustment of the difficulties between the two countries. I also hear that the Chambers were discussing the propriety of issuing Privateer Licences, and sending them up the Mediterranean, by an agent, for sale. The Government and people seem to treat the message with the utmost contempt.

I am anxiously looking for information from Washington City. Our citizens with capital consider their situation at this crisis critical and dangerous. A commotion has been spoken of in the city for these two or three nights, in consequence of the depreciation of the copper currency, which is, I was told today, at 50 per cent. discount; and there was no doubt of this circumstance alone producing a convulsion in this distracted country, and our citizens fear a saqueo, if not loss of life. The Priests themselves, in despite of all moral or religious obligations, from the confession box and pulpit daily excite the licentious and superstitious lepros, which compose nine-tenths of the population, particularly against foreigners, by attributing all of their misery to them, and charging them with abstracting the Plata y oro from the country. Gen. Bustamente's secret departure for the Northern Army, is indefinitely postponed. Gen. Santa Anna still remains at his Hacienda de Manga de Clavo, waiting the result of events, and the movement of *sus Amigos*.

The tide of public feeling, I understand, is making in his favor in every quarter; in the mean time, the portals are flooded with handbills for and against him, and against Estrangeros. Assassinations and robberies are things of nightly and daily occurrences, as usual. A more lamentable state of things probably was never experienced in any country, and daily growing worse.

You may expect passing events from, frequently, Yours truly, W.

Mexico, 10th March, 1837.

My Dear Sir—I had the pleasure of addressing you on the 8th inst., via Tampico. On the morning of the 9th, there was manifest distrust through the capital; about 10 o'clock, the government published a bando relative to the copper coin, reducing its nominal value to fifty per cent. discount. About eleven o'clock, the whole city manifested strong symptoms of commotion, collecting near the palace and market place, the dense mass of poor miserable lepros moving about like the waves of a troubled sea, driven to desperation by the depreciation of the millions of valueless copper currency the Government have issued. In a few minutes after 11 there was a general rush through the streets, and all doors instantly closed and barricaded, expecting a saqueo. In the mean time the troops made their appearance, and cannon were drawn out in the plaza de Palacio, and about 12 o'clock the military succeeded in restoring tranquillity, and the Government issued threatening handbills through the city against any persons who should refuse copper at the fixed value, and the Governor of the city another, ordering all doors opened under a fine of $200 to those who did not. A regular patrol was established through the city, and kept up until this morning. All is quiet, but by no means settled down so.

Saturday 11th, 12 o'clock.—I walked out to the Portals, met a Mexican gentleman, who told me the country was on the eve of a bloody revolution, and that nothing could avert it; the wretched policy of the present Government has brought the country to this lamentable condition, which, he remarked, I expect every moment to see burst out into violence from the populace, who are driven to desperation by their miserable condition. I passed on to a merchant's store, and had been there but a few moments before the human tide came furiously by, and every door was instantly slammed too and barricaded. I aided my friend with his, and passing out the back way, passed through the turbulent crowd to the Plaza de Palacio, before which, opposite the President's apartment, were several thousand lepros, crying out that they could get nothing to eat with the copper. I passed on to my office—from the window I observed the market place one mass of people. In a few moments the troops charged and fired on them; the scene that followed was thrilling—men, women and children were seen flying and screaming in all directions. In the mean time thousands were collected near the Cathedral in the Plaza, and about 2 o'clock the populace commenced throwing stones at the stores at the north corner of the Portal, by the Parian, and broke in all the windows of 20 or 30 stores, French, English and American. Having no instruments to force the massy doors of the stores or courts, the military suffered this with impunity, pleased that the attention could be turned from the cause of their misery, *the government*, to the foreigners, against whom they cried out with every opprobrious epithet. All is apparently quiet again; strong patrols, cavalry and foot, parade through the city; but can it last? The poor ragged wretches have had nothing to eat to day—all shops are closed; it is now 7 P. M. and there is no prospects of any thing further.

If a dreadful saqueo does not take place, it will be by interposition of a merciful Providence. If it does take place, the foreigners will be the principal victims.

J. W.

Gen. Santa Ana is still at his Hacienda, Congress have been in secret session ever since the message of the President of the 6th ultimo arrived.

11th, 6 P. M.—The stage has just arrived from Puebla; that city was yesterday in the revolutionary condition of the capital. There they have a more degraded population, if possible, than Mexico. You may well sympathize for your countrymen now in this unhappy country.

Mexico, March 15, 1837.

Dear Sir:—I had this pleasure on Saturday night. Sunday morning we had another revolutionary movement. Foreigners' houses were attacked by the populace, and all their windows broken. In some houses in the Portals, they were not dispersed until some were killed by the soldiers. On Saturday many were shot and lanced. Though much excitement pervaded the whole capital on Sunday, they were kept down by the troops.

On Saturday, disaffection manifested itself among the latter, as the Government was in arrears to them; they succeeded in procuring funds from the merchants and paid them off. Otherwise they would, in all probability, have joined the myriads of robbers and murderers which compose about three-fourths of the population, and the city would have fallen a prey to a dreadful and merciless saqueo; there is not such a licentious population in the world, as in this place and Puebla, and their prejudice and hatred against Estrangeros is daily encouraged by the Padres.

On Monday night it was understood that the troops were to proclaim General Bustamente *Dictator*, and, beside the regular patrol in all the streets, extra guards were at the corners of the streets.

No person was allowed to pass without being overhauled; at 11 at night the officers waited on the General for his assent, but he would not yield to their views. They have demanded the resignation of Mr. Corro, the President ad interim, and I hear that he sent it to Congress yesterday, but they could not form a quorum; and I have not heard whether Congress acted on it to-day or not. It is said they will not accept it, as his fanatic principles suit the party who have a majority in Congress.

General Moran was spoken of as his successor, but he is too liberal. Alaman, also, but he will not suit the troops.

Texas and the United States matters are all swallowed up, and France into the bargain, in our domestic affairs, which are daily growing worse.

Yours, truly, &c. W.

A valuable Witness.—At the Taunton Assizes, a few days ago, a countryman who was put into the witness-box to give a prisoner the benefit of his evidence as to his character, on being asked by the counsel whether he ever knew any harm of the prisoner at the bar, replied "That he never knew much harm of him, only that he was given to thieving a little."—"Has he ever stolen from you?" (indignantly.) "Never more than once or twice, I believe!"

Mr. Williams's Circular.

Extract from the Circular Letter of the Hon. Lewis Williams.

Many projects calculated to break down the land system, and to lessen or destroy the revenue from that source, have been again submitted to Congress. In my letter to you last year, I mentioned the bill to graduate and reduce the price of the public lands, and to grant preemptions, as one highly pernicious in its effects. Among the schemes offered at this session, is a bill in the House of Representatives, to abolish the sales at auction altogether; to limit the sales to actual settlers, who are authorized purchase at private sale, and also to secure them a right of preemption for one quarter section, until the 1st day of May, 1842. In other words, this bill may be said to be nothing more nor less than a proposition to give the right to buy land, solely and exclusively, to the people of the new states, while it denies the same right to the people of the old states. It should never be forgotten, that the land was acquired in the first instance by cession from the old states, and now it is proposed to prohibit their citizens from buying what originally belonged to them, and what they generously gave away for the good of all the states. Can this be just, or fair, or wise? Not at all. I contend, that Congress ought not to abolish the public or auction sales, because the trust with which they are invested by the deeds of cession, cannot be otherwise faithfully discharged. As trustees holding the land, Congress are bound to sell it for what it is worth; and it is impossible to do this, without first exposing it to public sale, when every citizen may bid for the property, what he deems to be its true value. But this course, so obviously demanded by the interest of all parties concerned, must now be arrested, and none but actual settlers are to be permitted to buy at private sale. If the land is worth five, ten, twenty, or fifty dollars an acre, (and some has sold much higher at public sale,) the actual settler will never give any more at private sale, than the minimum price of one dollar and twenty five cents an acre. This reduction of the price operates to the great injury of the old states, and exclusively to the benefit of the new. The bill, however, professes to guard against monopolies; but the effects produced by it do not at all correspond with its title. The privilege of preemption secured to the settlers until 1842, will have a most injurious effect upon the revenue. Before that period arrives they cannot be required to pay any thing for the land, and, in the mean time, they are to have the use of it for nothing.

Whether this bill, or any of the various schemes proposed in the Senate, will be finally adopted, cannot be foreseen. Every movement on the subject in both Houses, looks to a reduction of the revenue in the first instance, and, in the next, to a surrender of all the land to the new states. Some of the Senators from the new states are so confident of ultimate success, that they were unwilling to accept a proposition to cede all the lands to the states in which it lies, upon the conditon that one third of the proceeds should be paid to the United States. It was contended, in debate, that, after the next census, the new states would be able to *dictate their own terms*, and therefore, they ought not now to accept the whole of the land, upon the condition of being obliged to pay back one third of the proceeds. From such language, fellow citizens, we can see the danger which threatens our interests, and judge of the necessity of united and concerted action on our part. But, by divisions among themselves, the old states have been paralyzed, and in consequence of it, the new states have been urged on with more activity and zeal, to the accomplishment of their designs. Whatever professions may have been made to the contrary, it is now evident the new states have a deliberate and systematic purpose of engrossing to themselves the whole of this immense fund of national wealth.

The proceedings of the Senate have been alluded to in order to show the hopes and expectations of the party who advocate the claims of the new states. But, for myself, I am totally opposed to any measure, which shall sacrifice a particle of our interest. If the new states are so regardless of our rights, that we are obliged to quiet them by surrendering two thirds of the public land at the present time, it will not be long before they call upon us for the remaining third, and demand also that it be given up. They would be no more inclined to observe, with good faith, any contract hereafter to be made with them, than they have heretofore been to fulfil the obligations contained in the deeds of cession. The same principle which requires us now to yield two thirds, would, after a while, compel us to yield the other third. One concession necessarily brings on another, and I am not disposed to begin any such policy, for there will be no end of it till all shall have been lost.

The Treasury order, issued on the 11th of July last, requiring specie in payment for public land, had a tendency to lessen the revenue, and to make an odious unwarrantable distinction between the citizens of the new and of the old states. It so happens, whenever distinctions are made, they are always in favor of the former and against the latter. Thus it was with the Treasury order, which permitted payments for land to be made in bank notes by the people of the new states, until the 15th of December, but prohibited any citizen of the old states from exercising the same privilege. This was an odious and tyrannical distinction between citizens of the same country, who, according to all the principles of our government, are entitled to equal rights. He, who would give to one portion of the community certain privileges and immunities, which he denies to another portion, cannot be said to know the principles of freedom and equality which belong to our poilitical system; or, if he does know them, he is little disposed to put them in practice.

But the strongest objection to the Treasury order is, that it was a violation of law. At the last session of Congress a proposition was made in the Senate, to require specie payments for the public lands, but it was rejected by nearly an unanimous vote. Soon after the session closed the order was issued, and rumor charges that the scheme was in agitation just before the day of adjournment. The Constitution says, "all legislative powers shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives." In pursuance of the power thus vested by the Constitution, Congress passed a law on the 30th of April, 1816, declaring that all debts due to the Government, should be paid "in the legal currency of the United States, or Treasury notes, or notes of the Bank of the United States, as by law provided and declared, *or in notes of banks which are payable, and paid on demand, in the said legal currency of the United States, &c.*"

By this law every debtor of the United States had a right to discharge his debt by paying the *notes* of any bank which were redeemed with gold and silver; but the Treasury order took away from him this right, and said he should not be discharged, unless he paid gold or silver. Here there is a conflict between the law of Congress, and the law (if it can be so called) of the Treasury Department. But has Congress, or the Treasury Department, the power to make laws for the government of the country? According to the Constitution above recited, Congress alone has the power; and hence it necessarily follows, that every attempt to exercise it by any other department, is flagrant usurpation, not to be endured for a moment by a free people. The great boast, the singular felicity of the American people is, that they govern themselves. But if Congress, ordained by the people to possess all legitimate power, are to be thus superceded; if the binding efficacy of the laws they pass, is to be thus set at nought by the rescript or order from an Executive Department, then, I say, free government has ceased to exist, and despotism has commenced. Suppose a citizen had bought land, and tendered the notes of the specie banks, by the law of the country, he had a right to possess the land, and claim it as his property; but, by the Treasury order, his money was refused, and he lost his land; he was defeated in the possession of that property which he had a right to acquire. Who then, makes the law, Congress, or the Treasury Department? Your intelligence, fellow citizens, and your love of liberty, cannot fail to furnish the proper answer; for you must see that, in this case, the will of the Executive is predominant, and becomes, at last, the only effective law, in defiance of the enactments of Congress.

In practice the order was found to be onerous and oppressive upon the people. The Receivers at some of the land offices are known to have speculated largely on the persons who wished to buy lands. It has been ascertained beyond doubt, that "the Government money paid in by one person, has been handed out by the Receiver, in exchange for uncurrent, or not land office money, he receiving, for his own private use, the discount as agreed upon; and that the same government money again passed into the land office, to be again used for the like purpose, in pay for the public lands." To what extent this "shaving" business has been carried on in the various offices, nobody can tell; but there are reasons for believing that it has been too much pursued. In one instance, it is said, land office money was exchanged as often as ten times a day, at such rates, no doubt, as were demanded by the Government officers. In this way, the most princely fortunes can soon be made by the Receivers at the land offices, if allowed to fatten upon the wants and necessities of the people. No part of the profit they make by exchanges, by handing out the Government money, and then receiving it again, goes into the National Treasury for the benefit of the whole community; but it all passes into their own pockets, and is appropriated to their own private use. Such conduct in Government officers is intolerable; it deserves the severest reprehension, and should be punished the instant it is known. Whether any of the officers have been made to suffer the penalty of their misdeeds, I know not. Considerable loss to the Government has happened, in consequence of the risk and labor incident to the transportation of specie from the land offices to the Banks in which it was deposited for safe keeping. Wagons and teams were employed at great expense to perform this service. The amount thus sacrificed throughout the country, is not, I believe, precisely known; but it is an item of cost which would have been avoided altogether, if the Treasury order had never been issued. Wherever the order has been executed in good faith, this unnecessary expense has attended it.

But in many cases, it is believed, the order operated as a restraint only upon the ignorant and unsuspecting, while it was evaded by the crafty and designing. In the city of Washington, under the eye of the Secretary of the Treasury, it is said, the same keg of specie was made to pass and repass between the Metropolis bank and the department, (about fifty yards distant from each other,) until it had travelled eleven hundred miles. This progression and reprogression must have been very often repeated, to make up that aggregate of distance. So far then from the order being executed in good faith, it was in this case a mere fiction, calculated to alarm only the credulous and timid, while the cunning speculator, he who understood the quirks and subtle points of the law, could always evade it, and perhaps frequently make enormous profits by his dexterous elusions. If this practice existed at the seat of Government, at the fountain from whence the order emanated, how much more, I ask, would it prevail at the distant land offices? I answer that its prevalence would be infinitely greater at the more remote points of business; and any rule which cannot be, or will not be, enforced, must be intrinsically defective, and ought not to be established.

This order was thought by many persons possessing financial skill and ability, to be the cause of the late severe pressure in the money market. In the Northern cities, and particularly in New York, the demand for money has been so great, that borrowers were obliged to give two or three per cent. per month, for the purpose of meeting their engagements. Every body knows that commercial credit cannot long survive such pressure, and that dealers, who are compelled to pay from twenty four to thirty six per cent. per annum, must eventually be ruined. The pet Banks, it is said, could have relieved the pressure in a great degree, by loaning to their customers as usual; but instead of doing this, some of them are charged with lending large amounts of money to brokers, who demanded exorbitant interest, and divided the profits with the banks.

In connexion with the pressure in the money market in the great cities, it may be proper to observe, that there is a general derangement in the circulating medium of the country. You will remember, fellow citizens, when the deposites were removed, it was said that the State Banks would give us a better currency than the Bank of the United States, and could be more safely relied on as fiscal agents of the Government. However much this argument was credited by those who used it, experience has proved it utterly fallacious. The evils of a depreciated currency are beginning to be every where felt. Merchants and traders find great difficulty in making remittances from place to place, for want of some standard of universal value. The price of exchange has risen, so a to retard the operations of commerce, and often produce serious loss. It has been estimated that the aggregate loss to the nation, in consequence of the fluctuations produced by the removal of the deposites, cannot be less than one hundred millions of dollars. And what, in the mean time, has become of the Specie currency which was promised us? It has turned out to be idle cant, a mere humbug, and will grow more so every day; for there are now between eight hundred and a thousand banks in the different States and Territories. From the 1st of January, 1830, to the beginning of 1834, there was an increase of Bank capital of at least $58,931,520; and in 1834, the increase was $26,135,542; in 1835, $20,617,855; and up to the 1st of December, 1836, there was an increase of at least $72,000,000.— The circulation of bank paper was on the 1st of January, 1834, $94,839,570; on the 1st of January 1835, $103,692,495; and at the commencement of the year 1836, it had reached the extravagant amount of $140,301,038, showing an increase of upwards of thirty six millions in one year. Now with these facts staring us in the face, I should suppose every one must believe the idea of a Specie currency a miserable delusion. Congress cannot regulate the issue of paper money from the State Banks. The States will do as they please, being beyond our control. And yet many people talk very gravely about Specie currency, when we see from the above statements, that in one year, there was an increase of paper circulation of more than thirty six millions of dollars.

The amount to be received by North Carolina in the course of this year under the Deposite Act, will be about one million and nine hundred and eleven thousand six hundred and seventy six dollars. This is twenty five or thirty times as much as the annual revenue of our state, and it will enable us to make a very good beginning in works of Internal Improvement, and in the establishment of Free Schools. But it will answer only for a beginning, and we must rely for the completion of any system of improvement we undertake, upon receiving further payments of what belongs to us from the Government of the United States. The interest of North Carolina, present and prospective, in the public lands, if Congress shall act with good faith, will be nearly, or quite, a hundred millions of dollars; and with this fund we can accomplish every object which the patriot or philanthropist could desire. The whole aspect of the country may be changed; the commercial, moral, and intellectual condition of the people may be advanced and improved, to an extent which can scarcely be pictured by the most lively imagination. And after all this shall have been done, there will be a surplus of money left sufficient to support our State Government, without any taxation to be imposed by the General Assembly upon our own citizens.

Neither would the people of the new States be subjected by this operation, to any tax, as has been absurdly contended for on some occasions. They buy the land which belongs equally to the people of all the States, and the property they receive is a full and just equivalent for the money they pay. An individual who buys a horse would have quite as good reason to say that "he was taxed in order to get possession of the horse." The land which the people of the new States purchase, is often worth ten, twenty, or fifty times as much as they pay for it, and therefore the price asked by the Government should be considered as a great favor conferred upon them, instead of being viewed as a tax. But suppose the Government should give the land to them, it is evident, that the amount given must be taken away from the people of the old States. And can it be just, or wise, or equal, to take from the people in one part of the country, in order to give to the people in another part? Surely not. There is no principle of politics or morals which would sanction any such doctrine.

The hostility manifested at all times to the land bill, and more recently to the continued and effectual operation of the Deposite Act, appears to be inexplicable. Any other disposition of the money appears to be preferred by many members of Congress. Last year a proposition was made to invest the surplus in the purchase of State Stocks; and at this session a bill has been offered in the Senate to pay in advance, out of the National Treasury, two million five hundred thousand dollars, on account of the indemnity due to a few citizens of the United States, under the treaties with France and the kingdom of the Two Sicilies. The effect of this measure, whatever be the motive which promoted it, would have been to reduce the surplus which might be deposited in the State Treasuries under a renewal of the law for that purpose. The United States, moreover, would thus guaranty to individuals the payment of their claims. It is enough for our Government to collect the claims of our citizens from foreign nations, without becoming "endorsers" for the eventual payment; for if any accident should delay, or finally frustrate the payment, the Government might lose the money altogether. The holders of the claims reside, chiefly, in the great cities, and not more than one in ten thousand, or perhaps a hundred thousand of our people would derive the least benefit from the payment. It would consequently be a dereliction of duty, for Congress to sacrifice the interests of the many to that of the few, in the manner proposed by the bill which was offered in the Senate.

I hope, fellow citizens, you will not believe too much of this letter is devoted to the subject of the public lands. As a pecuniary question, it far transcends in importance any which has arisen since the foundation of the Government. A great deal of misapprehension, and not a little misrepresentation, have existed in relation to it; and I have felt it to be an imperative duty, to give something like a comprehensive but limited view of the matter, in order to place it before you in a just point of light. It is now about eight years since I first directed your attention to it, for the purpose of guarding the interest you have in that immense fund of national wealth. While one portion of the community have inclined to credit my statements, another portion seemed disposed not to regard the evil consequences which were anticipated. It has been said "there was no danger of our losing the public lands, that we hold them by titles the most indefeasible, and by compacts the most solemn, and therefore all fears that we should at any time be stripped of them, are idle and visionary." But those who entertained this opinion, either had not observed the signs of the times, or did not weigh well the testimony they afforded. For many years the designs of the new States have been published to the world by resolutions adopted in their Legislative Assemblies; but at this session, disclosures have been made by their members, on the floor of Congress, which leave no room for further doubt; and if we do not now open our eyes, it may be truly said that we are wilfully blind, and perversely incredulous.

I have no peculiar or personal interest in this question, beyond what appertains to every other citizen of the country. North Carolina is my home, my native land, and I have been grieved at the idea that she was about to be deprived of all the wealth she had contributed to acquire by her toils and dangers, her sacrifices and sufferings, in the revolutionary conflict. Our fathers could not have believed that, in so short a time, a spirit would arise in the county which would disregard all the solemn compacts and treaties they had ordained, for the mutual benefit and advantage of their descendants. They supposed we would continue to be animated by the same love of justice, the same feeling of patriotism and magnanimity, which had influenced them in all their proceedings. They knew that a common interest in a common property would act upon the States as a bond of union, and therefore it was that the cessions were made by the older members of the confederacy. But dissolve this obligation, violate the reciprocal pledges of public faith that have been given, divest the old States of their rights, by appropriating a *common fund* to the *exclusive benefit of the new States*, and, my word for it, the bonds of our union must be weakened, if not wholly destroyed. As a measure of policy therefore, apart from the dictates of justice, no concession should be made to the demands of the new States. On the contrary, a rigid adherence to the articles of compact and cession, should be scrupulously maintained at all times, and under all circumstances, if it be practicable to do so.

If the measures contemplated by the new States should not be adopted at this session, they will continue to insist upon them from year to year, as they have already done. At the present time they boast of the prospect they have of being able to "dictate their own terms" when the next census shall have been taken, and they shall have gained the additional number of representatives to which they will probably be entitled. Experience proves, that all communities are apt "to feel power and forget right;" but before that time arrives, it is to be hoped some plan may be adopted, which will either place the subject beyond their control, or in a situation where it will be difficult to reach it by any scheme of legislation which they may propose.

Arkansas and Michigan have recently been admitted into the Union, and their members are now seen on the floor of Congress, strenuously advocating the pretensions of the new States. I voted against receiving them into the Union, because I thought their whole proceedings were of revolutionary character, and destructive of all the forms of well established government. How far the admission was intended to promote the political views of the party in power, cannot be known; but it is certain the measure has stimulated the hopes and expectations of the new States, in reference to the great question of the public lands. In the Detroit Free Press, a Michigan paper, it was said last year, that "when both Michigan and Arkansas shall become members of the Union, *the new States will be strong enough in the Senate* to defeat any measure which may be injurious to their interests, if not *powerful enough* to accomplish what will promote them. It is highly important for the new States, that Mr. Clay's land bill, now before the the Senate, should be defeated." Now, can any one in his sober senses believe, that if the land bill had been *too partial* to the new States, as some have professed to consider it, such an objection would have been urged against it, as is contained in this paragraph? Without a violent perversion of all the principles of reason, it is impossible for any one to think the new States were opposed that bill, because it granted to them *too many favors.* Very different, indeed, was the motive of their opposition. They thought it gave them *too little*, and they were determined then, as they are now, and will be hereafter, to have the land. Nothing short of this will satisfy them; and they look forward with anxiety to the time when Florida and Wisconsin shall also be admitted into the Union, to increase their power, and fortify their pretensions. Whatever may be the result, I shall be consoled with the reflection, that I have endeavored to discharge my duty by apprizing you in advance, of the attempts which would be made to infringe your rights and sacrifice your interests.

From the National Intelligencer.

Our readers may remember that we considered the paper purporting to be the Farewell Address of the late President of the United States as hardly being a legitimate subject for criticism, but rather entitled, as the closing scene of the General's life, to forbearance, &c. This opinion we have not changed, so far as the General's responsibility for the Address is concerned. Considered, however, as the production of other minds, which he has only *signed*, it presents itself in a different point of view. In this light the matter is placed in an article in the last number of the New York Evening Star, under the signature of H. M. B. (H. M. Brackenridge, a gentleman with whose character and talent our readers are well acquainted.) After unmercifully ridiculing the thought of the late President's imitating or liking himself to Washington, in this matter of the Farewell Address, Mr. B. lets us into the following piece of secret history, for a continuation of which no one probably is possessed of more ample materials than he:

"The Farewell Address is in all probability the production of some such father of his country as Amos Kendall, with just a sufficient spice of Jacksonism to give it *verisemblance. I know something about these farewell addresses*, having written two of them for him. The first of those was on the occasion of his taking leave of his command in the army. The only part of it which was his, was an uncouth memorandum, containing some illiberal and ungentlemanly reflec-

cions on a brother officer, who stood high in the esteem of his country, (General Brown,) but who, in a recent military order, had been so unfortunate as to speak with disapprobation of the practice of whipping in the army; and this was all he contributed to the address. The paternal advice to the young officers, and the fine military and patriotic feeling which breathed through the rest of it, were altogether *dramatic*. The other state paper was on his leaving Florida, where he had displayed his *excessive energy* for some months as military and civil governor. 'You know,' said he, 'what will suit.' Accordingly, I wrote an address, without a single suggestion from him, and which was signed without a single alteration. The address alluded to was often quoted to prove the fitness of General Jackson for civil government, to show his exalted love of liberty, and the absence of dangerous ambition in his nature. It was highly eulogised as his production. I own I had some design, by contrast, in portraying out what a government *ought to be*, to express my opinion of what *he was*."

"The incapacity of General Jackson has become so proverbial, that it would be mere affectation of delicacy to be silent. Mr. Duane has declared 'that he has no distinct ideas on any subject;' and Mr. Berrien very significantly says, 'that which I sign I write;' meaning that Jackson signs that which he does not write. At the commencement of his Administration a pleasant anecdote was related to me by one of the clerks in the Department of State. General Jackson having received a complimentary letter from Bustamente, President of Mexico, sent it to the office with the following laconic endorsement: 'Mr. Van Buren will reply to the letter of General Bustamente *with the frankness of a soldier*.' The Secretary laughed heartily at this conceit, as he was neither a soldier, nor remarkable for frankness."

So much for secret history. The conclusion of the article of Judge Brackenridge, from which we copy the above, is so forcible and full of political truth, that we copy it, although it is a commentary on a leading feature of the Farewell Address, from which we have ourselves purposely refrained:

"I have not sufficient respect for the Farewell Address to examine it minutely. A paper coming from what ought to be considered an authentic source, claiming the merit of paying the national debt for General Jackson, because he vetoed a few trifling improvement laws, saving at the spiggot while the bung-hole was left open, could only be addressed to the grossest ignorance. The writer must have laughed in his sleeve at the absurdity of such an idea. He was catering merely for the ignorance of a man for whom no flattery was too gross, an ignorance whose inseparable companions, according to honest John Bunyan, in his Pilgrim's Progress, 'are darkness, obstinacy, and conceit.'

"There is a doctrine asserted, however, which has been so often repeated by the late Administration, that it is evidently a favorite with Jackson, and at the same time of the most dangerous character. Indeed, if it be received by the people as orthodox, it will produce an entire change in the nature of our government. *For our representative system, it substitutes an* IMPRACTICABLE *democracy, and in effect creates a* PRACTICAL MONARCHY. It is, that the Executive is the representative of the whole people, and Congress the representative of the states or districts; and, as the necessary consequence, a vote of the people in favor of the Executive is a *constructive* approval by the supreme power of the nation, although no *particular question* may have been submitted to them to be decided at the ballot box. If this be true, then the whole frame of our Government is changed at once. But I conclude it is not true. It is not found in any of our Constitutions, and it is, at most, founded upon a false construction of a false fact. A simple democracy can only exist where the numbers are so small as to be capable of being convened in person, to hear and deliberate. When this is not the case, they delegate their power to representatives expressly chosen for the purpose. The duty of the Executive is merely to execute the will of the people thus expressed, and perform certain duties assigned, being responsible to the representatives of the people, subject to impeachment by them, and removal from office. Even if it were practicable to submit a particular question to the direct vote of the people at the ballot box, it would be deviating from the theory of representative government; but surely, where no such question is submitted, it is a groundless inference that it has been voted upon. A President or Representative may be re-elected, notwithstanding particular acts are universally disapproved; and this either on account of undue popularity, or because the people have been pleased to weigh the good actions of the candidate against his bad ones."

Handsome Gift.—Joseph Flourney, esq., of Putnam county, Georgia, has presented to the Methodist Episcopal Church, the sum of forty thousand dollars, for the purpose of establishing another Manual Labor School, to be located in some one of the counties south or south-west of Augusta.

A knowledge of our duties is the most useful part of philosophy.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Friday, April 21.

A branch of the Bank of Cape Fear is immediately to be located in the city of Raleigh, Mr. Aaron L. Rivera, of Wilmington, has received the appointment of Cashier.

A branch of the same Bank is also to be established at Salisbury.

Samuel T. Sawyer, esq. is announced as the Whig candidate for Congress in the Edenton district. The Hon. William B. Shepard declines a re-election.

Josiah Collins, jr. esq. of Washington county, (Whig,) and Dr. Thomas H. Hall, of Edgecomb, (Administration,) are announced as candidates for Congress in that district, *vice* Mr. Pettigrew, declined.

Distressing accounts of the state of the money market continue to reach us from all our large cities, particularly New York and New Orleans, and from the southwestern states. It is stated that ninety-three failures had occurred in the city of New York up to the 8th inst. for upwards of sixty millions of dollars; since then numerous other failures have occurred. At New Orleans the state of things is represented to be in a deplorable condition. Cotton, which a short time before was selling at 15 cents, could be purchased as low as 7 cents on the 8th instant. The low price of this article will have a tremendous effect upon the planters, who have calculated upon receiving at least twice that amount for their crop; and many of them are largely indebted to their merchants. The evil appears only to have commenced; what the end will be is difficult to foretell.

It is stated in a Mississippi paper that in the three counties of Hinds, Madison and Yazoo, near three millions of dollars are to be recovered by the approaching terms of their respective courts; and in the other counties of the state it is estimated the amount will be about the same in proportion. To raise this money under present circumstances, it is apprehended, will cause a sacrifice of property unread of in the annals of calamity.

The Governor of Mississippi has called an extra session of the Legislature to devise means to avert the impending ruin that threatens that state. It is expected that the scenes of the Kentucky relief laws will be enacted over again.

The Alabama Mercury, published at Marion, as an evidence of the scarcity of money, notwithstanding all their "prosperity," states that the number of suits on the appearance docket at the coming term of the Circuit Court for that county will exceed *three hundred!*

Mr. Williams's Circular.—In another page will be found an extract from the circular letter of the Hon. Lewis Williams. It embraces a subject deeply interesting to all the people of this state; we present it to our readers, therefore, with the hope that it will receive an attentive perusal.

We published last week a set of thorough going abolition resolutions, which had been passed with great unanimity by the Legislature of Massachusetts. We are glad now to observe, that the Senate of that state has seen its error, and upon reconsidering the matter have receded by an unanimous vote.

M. Pontois, the Minister of France to the United States, arrived in Washington city on Monday last.

The Warrenton Reporter states that a shocking accident occurred while blasting rock on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, by which a young man by the name of Alfred Alps, a native of Portugal, was dreadfully mangled, his left hand being blown off, and his eyes so much injured that it is feared he will not regain his sight.

The Northern Boundary.—In the British House of Commons on the 8th ultimo, Lord Palmerston, in reply to a question from Mr. Robinson in reference to the United States boundary line, stated that it was still the subject of communication between the Governments of the two countries. He believed that both Governments were actuated by an earnest desire to bring the matter to an amicable conclusion, but difficulties had arisen, in part, out of the different forms of the two Governments, which had delayed the settlement till now. *Nat. Int.*

By an act passed at the late session of the General Assembly of Virginia, the County and Corporation Courts are authorised to grant liberty to all Slaves hereafter emancipated, upon evidence of good character, and two months' notice of intended application, to remain within the Commonwealth. It is required that a majority of all the Justices be present, three-fourths of whom must concur, and the interests of the public be represented by the Commonwealth's Attorney. The Court may at any time, for any cause deemed sufficient, revoke permission of residence.

TERRIFIC STORM.

A furious storm occurred at Jamestown, in Guilford county, about 10 o'clock on the night of the 7th instant, a description of which is given in the following extract of a letter to the editor of the Salisbury Watchman.

The rain was considerably and almost in a twinking, Jamestwon was visited with a gale or blast of but very short deration but of most unexampled fury and violence. The wind seemed mainly blowing from south west to north east, and first took off Divid Lindsay's Cotton Gin roof, and carried a part thereof some three or four hundred yards; next was a small part of the roof of Doctor George D. Mendenhall's stable; then Doctor Shubal G. Coffin's dwelling house roof and both chimneys were swept off even with the upper floor, and his smoke-house and kitchen, both prostrated entirely, and the roof of his stable taken off, and his house roof carried also some two or three hundred yards; next was the dwelling of J. Church, which was carried some three or four feet from the chimney and tilted off the underpinning completely; then came my brother Richard Mendenhall's large brick building, adjoining to and part of his main dwelling house, this was torn down and the walls and roof driven headlong into street, down to the upper floor, and his little son Junius asleep or in bed in the lower apartment, and remained unhurt. The next in course was a log dwelling of John W. Burke, (himself absent) This was thrown broad cast into the street and all his family and a servant therein; and the youngest child, in the drakness and fury of the storm, was found in the ruins in the middle of the street, with the cradle bottom upwards over it, and entirely safe and uninjured. Another log building near this was blown off to about four or five feet high, and all the family in bed, and the logs crossed the beds and braced over them just enough (and no more) to save life; but in several of the houses it required the helping hand of others to get the inhabitants from among the ruins; and marvellous almost to tell, and strange, but no more strange than true, not a life was lost, nor a single person even injured; which truly seemed to display the helping hand of Heaven, and surely was a most signal interposition of Divine Providence.

No injury was done to either buildings or plantations any where in the neighborhood, nor was the great violence of the storm perceived any where else to any considerable extent. I reside in one quarter of a mile of the place of destruction, and I only perceived a strong press of wind, which caused a partition to make some unusual creaking, and I arose, (having just returned from Davidson Superior Court and retired early to rest)—I opened and left open the door for some considerable time, and perceived no very violent storm, though some lightning and thunder, but not terrific.

The buildings in Jamestown are undergoing repair rapidly, and will soon be comfortable again.

Your friend,

GEO. C MENDENHALL.

Murder.—A Mr. Willis Williams, of Ocracoke, was deliberately shot dead for some slight provocation, two or three weeks since, by a man named Jacob Gaskins, of the same place. Gaskins made his escape, but was pursued and arrested about 12 miles from the place where the murder was committed; and while on his way back, under the guard of two men, stepped out of the road and deliberately went to work with a pocket knife cutting his own throat. The first pass he made he cut himself badly, and when the guard attempted to approach him, he told them to stand off or he would stab them. He made five or six deliberate cuts across his throat, each time in the same place, without flinching, or even moving a muscle of his face, when, thinking he had accomplished his object, he threw the knife down and told those with him that he would soon be out of their way. But though the wound was a dreadful one (our informant, who was an eye witness to this bloody tragedy, and assisted in taking him, said he could have laid his wrist in it,) and bled profusely, he did not die, but was carried back and is in custody to await his trial.

Elizabeth City Herald.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania terminated its session last week in much confusion, caused by the Governor's having placed his veto upon a bill containing extensive appropriations for works of Internal Improvement, new and old. The message assigning his reasons for refusing to approve the bill, appears to us to afford as strong a justification as ever we have read for the exercise of the veto power. The amount proposed to be appropriated by the bill for the expenditure of the current year was about four millions of dollars, a considerable portion of it for works undertaken by private companies, and for entirely new works. The already very heavy state debt, the danger of extending it so greatly as it would be extended by this appropriation, and those which it would necessarily entail, are the main arguments in favor of the veto. The Governor, it appears, and those who thought with him, were not only willing but desirous to make all necessary appropriations for continuing and completing the works already under way. But the Legislature adjourned without attempting to make such provision, and indeed utterly refusing to make it.

It appears, however, from a Proclamation issued by the Governor since the termination of the session, that there is remaining unexpended of former appropriations for public works, a million and a quarter of dollars, so that there is no occasion for an immediate stoppage of the public works; and should that amount be exhausted before the day fixed for the next annual meeting of the Legislature, the Governor has pledged himself to his fellow-citizens, immediately after the annual general election, to call the Legislature together "to provide means to sustain the faith of the Commonwealth and the interests of their great system of Internal Improvement." *Nat. Intel.*

Desecration of the Sabbath.—It appears that the recent Races over the New Orleans course commenced on Sunday, and were most fashionably attended. The Editor of the *True American*, printed there, anticipating, no doubt, that this sacriligious conduct would be commented on with deserved severity, comes forward in advance to vindicate it But he makes a bad matter worse, by attempting to justify it. He raises his impotent voice not only against the opinion of all civilized men, but also against JEHOVAH himself, who rested on the seventh day and hallowed it. *Ral. Reg.*

The Territory of Ouisconsin is so rapidly filling up with population, that it is expected to apply shortly for a State Government.

New Orleans, April 1, 1837.

Melancholy Accident and loss of Lives.

We learn from Capt. Grice, and some of the passengers of the steamboat Ione, that on her trip down from Manchester to this place, she took fire about 50 miles above New Orleans, and notwithstanding every exertion of the officers and crew, was totally consumed in less than a quarter of an hour from the first discovery. The wind was very high at the time, and the cargo consisting principally of 1100 bales cotton, which had been under shed for some time, and consequently very dry, burned with unexampled rapidity.

Capt. Grice with the utmost difficulty succeeded in saving his wife, and with the assistance of Mr. Miller the pilot, his youngest child; his two other children, a girl and boy, were preserved from the devouring element, one by Mr. Grice, a cousin of the captain's, and the other by a colored man, the steward of the boat, who at the eminent risk of his life plunged into the water with him, and almost reached the shore, when his strength failing him he was obliged to give up his little charge, but was immediately relieved by the mate of the boat, Mr. Morris, and both were safely landed.

Such was the progress of the flames, that not an individual was able to save a single article.

The 2d clerk, Mr. W. G. Weed, met with a terrible death in endeavoring to save the books and letters, some of which were no doubt very valuable.

One man, a woman and child, and five coloured persons are missing, supposed to have perished.

From Florida.

The steamer Forester, Capt. Dillon, arrived at Savannah on the 9th inst. from Black Creek.

The dates from the Army are to the 5th, and from Fort Heilman to the 7th. Abraham and family, who were at Fort Dade state that Micanopy, Jumper, Philip, and Powell, had started for Tampa Bay on the 3d inst.

Tigertail and his band have arrived at Fort Armstrong, and Cloud and Alligator are at Tampa Bay.

It is conceded that the war is at an end, and that there will be no more fighting.

FROM TEXAS.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman high in the government of Texas, dated

Columbia, 17th Feb. 1807

"Since I wrote you last I have received several papers from you; for which you have my thanks. I send you by this vessel a pamphlet containing the defence of General Felisola, who was tried in Mexico on a charge of cowardice, in retreating with the main body of the army of the enemy, 4000 strong, before our army, under Houston, 1200 strong.

I also send you the proceedings of the House of Representatives, which may be interesting.

At this moment, an express has just arrived, stating that 700 of the enemy's cavalry have crossed the Rio Grande and appeared before St. Antonio—and that they will be followed by all the enemy's forces. The enemy's strength, as ascertained by our spies in the interior as late as the 31st January, is at Matamoras, 5000 men and 40 pieces of artillery; at Loredo, 1000 men and 10 pieces; at Rhinosa, 1000 men and 8 pieces; at Canurgo, 500 cavalry, 6 pieces of artillery and 1000 infantry. They have no funds—are badly clothed, and daily diminish by desertion.

We want some fine artillery, and that of the Mexicans is of a superior kind, and after we get those *they* are bringing on we shall have enough for field service.

No fear or trouble seems to pervade the community on account of the enemy, for the Texans all believe that it is perfectly impossible for any force to beat them when our old Chief heads us. We can raise 5000 to 6000 men well armed, besides our regular army, which will bring us equal in point of numbers, and there will be no hard fighting.

I shall give you the items of all important news as fast as they transpire.

Captain George Styles, of the Texan army, was shot here a few days ago, and died shortly afterwards. He requested, about ten minutes before he died, to let his family know of his death, and I now transfer the unpleasant task to you.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

New Orleans, April 6, 1837.

By the arrival of several schooners from Texas yesterday, we have the most flattering intelligence of the condition of that country. All is peace and quiet for the present. No apprehensions of an invasion or naval blocade are entertained, and the spies who have just returned from the Rio Bravo state that no signs of an approaching army were to be seen in that quarter.

The recruiting service has been suspended under the supposition that there will not soon be need of any more troops than are now enlisted.

Internally, Texas is in a flourishing condition; her planters are all busily engaged with their crops, which are said to be very promising, while in the towns the inhabitans are actively emplyed in repairing houses for stores, offices, &c. The emigration to the country is already very considerable, and increasing every day. *Bulletin.*

Markets.

Petersburg, April 17.

Cotton—8 a 11 cents.
Tobacco—Lugs. 1 50 a 2 75
Common to good. 3 00 a 6 00
Wheat—None in market.
Flour—Family, $10 00
Superfine. 9 50

Fayetteville, April 13.

Cotton—8 a 11.
Wheat—1 50.
Flour—8 50 a 9 50.
Corn—105.
Flax Seed—1 25.

MARRIED,

At Chapel Hill, on the 18th instant, by the Rev. Elisha Mitchell, Mr. WILLIAM WOODWARD to Miss SALLY DYER.

At Marion, Alabama, on the 5th inst. Mr. WILLIAM C. PALMER, late of this county, to Miss AMARANTHA GARY, of Perry county, Alabama.

Weekly Almanac.

APRIL.	Sun rises	Sun sets.
21 Friday,	5 25	6 35
22 Saturday,	5 24	6 36
23 Sunday,	5 23	6 37
24 Monday,	5 22	6 38
25 Tuesday,	5 21	6 39
26 Wednesday	5 20	6 40
27 Thursday,	5 19	6 41

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.	
New	5	2	2	morn
First	12	5	55	after
Full	20	3	22	after
Last	27	1	39	after

Selling off at Cost.

THE subscriber, wishing to close his present business, will offer at Cost and Charges, for Cash, his entire Stock of Goods on hand, consisting of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, Groceries, Hardware, Cuttlery, Shoes and Hats,

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF **Broadcloths, Ladies' Tuscan and Straw Bonnets, &c.;**

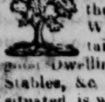
all of which will be sold as above or on a credit to punctual customers at his usual low prices.

☞ He would earnestly request all those indebted to him to call and settle their respective accounts.

STEPHEN MOORE.

April 20 66—

Land for Sale.



THE subscriber offers for sale the Tract of Land on which John W. M'Cracken lately resided, containing 230 Acres. It has on it a good Dwelling House Kitchen, Work Shop, Stables, &c. The plantation is handsomely situated, is well watered, and is as healthy as any situation in the country, is but six miles from Hillsborough and near the Stage Road. Those disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises. Terms will be made known on application to the subscriber.

JOHN HART,

April 20. 69—5w

WHAT IS THAT, MOTHER?

What is that, mother?
The Lark, my child!
The morn has but just looked out and smiled,
When he starts from his humble grassy nest,
And is up and away, with the dew on his breast,
And a hymn in his heart, to yon pure bright sphere,
To warble it out in his Maker's ear—
Ever, my child, be thy morn's first lays
Tuned, like the lark's, to thy Maker's praise.

What is that, mother?
The Dove, my son!
And that low sweet voice, like a widow's moan,
Is flowing out from her gentle breast,
Constant and pure, by that lonely nest,
As the wave is poured from some chrystal urn,
For his distant dear one's quick return—
Ever, my son, be thou like the dove,
In friendship as faithful, as constant in love.

What is that, mother?
The Eagle, boy!
Proudly careering his course of joy;
Firm on his mountain vigour relying,
Breasting the dark storm, the red bolt defying
His wing on the wind, and his eye on the sun;
He swerves not a hair, but bears onward, right on—
Boy, may the eagle's flight ever be thine,
Onward and upward, and true to the time.

What is that, mother?
The Swan, my love!
He is floating down from his native grove.
No loved one now, no nestling nigh,
He is floating down by himself to die;
Death darkens his eye, and unplumes his wings,
Yet the sweetest song is the last he sings—
Live so, my love, that when death shall come,
Swan like and sweet, it may waft thee home!

THE IRISHMAN IN EGYPT.

"'Twas on the spot in ancient lore oft named;
But *now* for British valor far more famed."

Captain F——, of the engineers, while serving in Egypt, was one morning seated in his marquee, when he saw drawing near a miserable Arab, bestriding the hind quarters of an ass, which also carried a pair of large panniers filled with garden esculents—acceptable, and somewhat rare commodities at that time and place. This purveyor of greens was jogging inoffensively along, looking out for purchasers, when his evil star sent him such a customer as he did not bargain for, a tall and powerful Turk, richly dressed, and armed to the teeth, who without a word, dragged him from his seat, kicked the panniers off their bearer, and spread his vegetable store upon the sand. Pressing as this hero's temporary necessity for a steed might be, it was probable that he would not have tolerated one so mean, but for the pleasure of tyrannically usurping the goods of a powerless inferior; yet ere he had lifted his leg high enough to cross the animal, a dapper fellow, much below the ordinary size of soldiers, who had been cleaning his master's belt close by, roared out: "What d'ye mean by dat, ye big blackguard? How dare ye maltrate the Arawbian in his lawful calling? Let go his ass, of you'll sup sorrow, my lad!" The Mussulman, though he might not understand a word this champion of the injured poured forth, could neither mistake nor relish the hostile looks and menacing gestures of little Jemmy Mullhollan, to whom, however, he only vouchsafed the mute and dignified hint of laying his hand on his dagger. "Och, you murtherin' thief! you mane that, do you?" Jemmy. "By all that's holy, I'll teach teach you manners!" Then springing upon his formidable prosecutor, he wrenched the weapon from his hand, and flung it into the air. "Hooroo!" shouted Jemmy, dancing with passion, and reiterating the wild exultant cry so frequently heard in an Irish *scrimmidge*. The follower of Mahomet stood for a few moments utterly confounded by the suddenness and success of this attack; but, recovering his self possession, prepared to draw a pistol from his girdle. "Ye're there, are ye, ould muslin cap? Bad 'cess to ye, but I'll take the shine out of ye, yet!" Saying this, Jemmy made a furious butt with his bull head at the breast of the Moslem, which felled him to the earth, with "the boy" on the top of him. As they rolled over each other in their prostrate scuffle, the active Hibernian absolutely abducted his foe's pistols. In drawing the second from the folds of the shawl, it went off and alarmed the guard, some of whom, hastening to the spot, secured the combatants. Mullhollan, spite of his narrow escape from ball and blade, was unhurt; but the Turk had one eye "bunged up;" while, on his nose, the fist of Erin had performed a diametrically contrasted operation, broaching its claret, by which a handsome vest was liberally stained. This was a ready made out case of assault and battery. This was a ready made out case of assault and battery. The suffering party, addressing an officer who had been led to the scene of action, insisted on seeing the commander-in-chief, to make complaint of the rough usage by which he had been insulted. The poor Irish lad was conveyed to the guard house: the Turk to Lord Hutchinson, on whom the command had devolved—

'When the brave Abercromby received his death wound.'

His lordship ordered the matter to be investigated; and captain F——, in detailing what he had witnessed, dwelt with pleasure on the humane impulse of the little Irish fighting cock.—Still the malignant and turbaned Turk demanded the life of the offender in expiation. It was the policy of lord Hutchinson to treat the Ottomans and Mamelukes who still hung about our camp with every mark of respect; peculiar circumstances would have rendered it dangerous to refuse even this request. A drumhead court martial was assembled; Mullhollan's transgression fully proved; he was ordered for instant execution. The sentence being made known to the belabored and vindictive infidel, he seemed appeased, though his satisfaction was somewhat qualified when he heard that "the regulations of the British would not permit persons of an opposite faith to *witness* a punishment." In about an hour a strong detachment was seen marching towards the sand hill in the rear of the camp, and in the midst of this guard the prisoner, who, to his honor be it spoken, seemed to bear his fate with extreme fortitude. As far as the soldiers would permit, the poor Arab followed on his donkey, wringing his hands and wailing over this reward of his protector's brave good nature. Just ere Jemmy's escort turned this grateful creature back, the condemned man begged leave to speak with him; "That is," added Jemmy, as his entreaty was granted, "to shake his brown hand, and pat his brown baste, in token that, if it was to do again, I'd do that, and more, for an unlucky devil as couldn't help himself; and I don't mind what's to come of it at all, my man; so be aisy!" The gallant bearing of the speaker reassured the being to whose wrongs he was a victim, and they parted. The appointed spot was soon gained; the fatal volley fired. As it reached the ear of the maltreated Turk, he was seen to smile, and with a heart full of gratified malice hurried from the vicinity of the camp. In a few minutes the soldiers returned; when in full regimentals, and occupying the centre of the rear rank, *marched Jemmy Mullhollan!* who had lent himself to this exhibition of justice, and for many a year afterwards would laugh over the story. "Shure I liked the fun of licking the long chap, and cheating him after it. He was a bigger jackass than the ould cabbageman's own, if he thought my lord would rob the service of a lad like me for all the Turks that ever wore whiskers. I tuk good care to keep shut of him ever after, for all that, as, if we had met, he'd haven fallen out wid me for being alive, to a sartainty; and the next shindy I had wid him, I might not have been let off so convanient. The Arawbian did twig me at last, and frightened enough he was; but I tipped him summut handsome, not only to show I was no Fetch, but to make him hould his tongue."

Line of Packets
From NEW YORK to FAYETTEVILLE.

THE subscribers inform the Merchants of the Interior and the public generally, that the above Line is now in successful operation, and offers a direct and expeditious means of transportation. The vessels of this Line, five in number, are all of the first class; and Goods shipped by them can be insured at the lowest rates of premium. The steamer Wilmington, in connection, is a boat of fine construction for the Cape Fear, and with her Tow Boats well calculated to give despatch. All persons shipping Goods by the above Line, will please hand a list to the Agents at New York.

HALLETT & BROWN,
Agents New York.
WM. DOUGALL, *Wilmington.*
WILKINGS & BELDEN,
Agents, Fayetteville.

Forwarding Agency.

THE subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior that they are still engaged in the Forwarding way, and trust, that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large Ware Houses at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding Goods, apart from other buildings and comparatively safe from fire.

WILKINGS & BELDEN,
Fayetteville.
Refer to
Messrs. CAVE & HOLLAND, Hillsborough.
April 5 65—

Jailor's Notice.

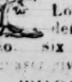
WAS taken up as a runaway, by George W. Trice, and committed to the jail of Orange county, on the 17th day of March, a Negro Man who calls himself JULIUS, and says he belongs to Allen Gonn, of Caswell county. He is about thirty years of age, stoutly built, and very black. The owner is hereby notified that unless application is made, the property proved, and charges paid, he will be disposed of as the law directs.

THOS. FAUCETT, *Jailor.*
April 13 65—

For Sale,

LINTSEED OIL. Also, a small lot of FAMILY FLOUR.
CASH or GOODS will be given for FLAX SEED.
O. F. LONG & Co.
March 2. 4n—

TOWN LOT FOR SALE.



WILL be sold at public sale, on Monday the 1st day of May next, Lot No ——, north east of the Academy, adjoining Charles Philips' stable on six months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

THOS. CLANCY, *Town Clerk.*
April 6 61—

SEE HERE!!
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
OSMOND F. LONG & CO.

HAVE the pleasure of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have just received and now offer for sale, at the old stand of R. Nichols & Co.

A VERY LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Fall and Winter Goods.

Their Goods have been selected with great care in the New York and Philadelphia markets, and bought entirely with cash; they therefore feel confident in saying, they *can* and *will* sell as good bargains as any other house in the place.

Call and examine our goods, and decide for yourselves; if you like them and our prices, we will thank you for your custom.

☞ Goods will be given in *exchange* for every description of *Country made Cloth.*

O. F. Long & Co. would respectfully tender their thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received; and hope, by close attention to their business and moderate prices, still to merit and receive a respectable portion of their custom.
October 13. 40—

N. C. State Lottery,
For the benefit of the Salisbury Academy,
Class No. 6, for 1837,
To be drawn at ELIZABETH CITY, on Saturday, 29th April.
75 No. Lottery, 14 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	Prize	of	10,000	Dollars.
1	Prize	of	3,000	do.
1	Prize	of	2,000	do.
6	Prizes	of	1,000	do.
10	Prizes	of	400	do.
15	Prizes	of	200	do.

&c. &c.

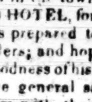
Whole Tickets,	$4 00
Halves,	2 00
Quarters,	1 00

☞ All prizes payable in CASH, forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

*** Tickets for sale in the greatest variety of numbers, at my Office one door above the store of Walker Anderson & Co., in Hillsborough, N. C.

ALLEN PARKS, *Agent.*
April 6. 65—

FARMER'S HOTEL,



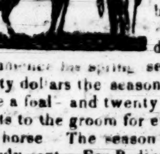
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE subscriber having taken that well-known stand in the town of Hillsborough, THE FARMER'S HOTEL, formerly conducted by Mr. Turner, is prepared to entertain Travelers and Boarders; and hopes, by strict attention and the goodness of his accommodation, to be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custome. His charges will be as moderate as any other establishment of the kind in the place.

WILLIAM PIPER.
February 21. 58—

☞ The Raleigh Star and Greensborough Telescope will insert the above three months, and send their accounts to this office for payment.

The thorough bred race horse ALONZO,



Sired by the old American Eclipse, dam by old Sir Archie, will be exhibited at Hillsborough on the 2nd Monday in March, and will commence his spring season on that day, at thirty dollars the season—forty dollars to insure a foal—and twenty dollars a leap. Fifty cents to the groom for every mare placed with the horse. The season will expire on the 1st of July next. For Pedigree and Performances, see hand bills.

J. M. & R. W. WILLIAMS.
February 23. 58—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Person County.
In Equity—November Term, 1836.

John G. Wade and others,
vs
John M. Dick and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James H. Ruffin, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, for the said James H. Ruffin to appear at the next term of this court, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and answer to this petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to him and decree made accordingly.

JOHN BRADSHER, *C. M. E.*
Price adv $3 00 62

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Granville County.
Court of Equity—Spring Term, 1837.

Susan Phillips, against *Nelson Phillips & John P. Lemay.* } Bill for Alimony.

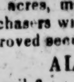
IT appearing to the Court that the defendant, Nelson Phillips, is not an inhabitant of this state, but resides beyond the jurisdiction of the Court:—It is therefore, on motion of the plaintiff's counsel, ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks, in the Raleigh Register, a newspaper printed and published at the seat of government of this state, and also in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Nelson Phillips to appear at the Court to be held at the town of Oxford on the first Monday of September next and plead, answer, or demur to the Plaintiff's Bill, or else the said bill will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte*, as to him.

Witness, Thomas B. Littlejohn, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office, the first Monday of March, A. D. 1837.

THO. B. LITTLEJOHN, C. M. E.
Price of Adv, $3 50 64—

***Blanks** for sale at this Office.*

LAND FOR SALE.



PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity, I shall offer for sale, on the premises, on Tuesday the 11th day of May next, on a credit of one and two years, all the LAND of which the late George Albright died seized and possessed, consisting of two parcels, containing 440 and 175 acres, more or less. The purchaser or purchasers will be required to give bond with approved security.

ALEXANDER ALBRIGHT.
April 6. 65

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1837.

Stephen Moore vs *Ellis Cheek.* } Justice's Execution levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, that unless the defendant appears at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Orange county, on the fourth Monday in May next, and show cause why the land levied on shall not be sold, the said land will be ordered to be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's debt and costs of suit.

J. TAYLOR, C. C.
Price Adv $3 00 64—

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, on the 1st day of April 1837, which if not taken out in three months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

B
James P Brown
James Browning
William Browning

C
Abel Cain
Stanford Check 2
Thomas Cate
John Cloud
Jesse Clinton
Bradley Collins
Burton Clark
Samuel Carson
Abraham Crabtree
Mary Chambers
Wm Comins
Hugh Currie
Thomas Christian
James Craig and others
Hugh Campbell

D
Matthew Durham
William Duskin

E
G. N. B. Evans
Eagle Lodge No. 71

F
John H. Fox 2
James Faucett
Solomon Fuller 2
Green W. Fowler
Abisha Faucette 2
Rev. George W Ferrald
Alexander Forrest

G
Wm. A. Graham 5
Elizabeth Garret
Robert Goodloe
Jesse D. Graves
Spencer Gaunt
Robert Glenn

H
Charles Howard
Thomas Haistings
Edwin L. Hill
M. A. T. Harrison
Thomas Hollowell
John Hollaway
Durrum Hall

J
Richard M. Jones
James Jackson
John T. Johnston

K
John Kirkpatric

L
Thomas Latta
George Lyon
Rev. Adison M. Lea

M
Umstead Murphey
John L. Moore
Jesse Miller
John Miller
W. Moore
George, Wm. or James Morrow
Eliza J. Morrow 2
Willie Moss

N
Miss Harriet Nichols
James Newlin
Wm. Nelson
George Nelson
John Neal

R
John Rhodes
George Rhodes
Hezekiah Rhodes
James Ray

S
Charles N. Sterling
Samuel Scarlett
John Shank
William Smith
Mary Strayhorn
Aaron Strayhorn or D. A. Faucett
David Strayhorn
John Sykes

T
Henry D. Turner
Wm. Trice 2
James Trice
Thomas Thomson

W
Charles S. Warren
James Wilkins
William Wood

☞ Those calling for advertised letters will please say they are advertised.

THOS. CLANCY, *P. M.*
April 6 64—

LOOK AT THIS!
NEW GOODS
LATIMER & MEBANE,

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, the largest and best assortment of

Rich and Fashionable DRY GOODS

ever offered in this market; amongst which are almost every article of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
ALSO
Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Shoes,

besides many other articles too tedious to mention. The Goods were principally purchased with cash, and will be sold low for the same.

LATIMER & MEBANE.

☞ **Cash** will be given for **5000 bushels of Wheat.**
September 6. 35—

WALDIE'S OMNIBUS.
Another Work by Wraxall.
ANECDOTES OF FOREIGN COURTS.

ON Friday, March 18th, will be published in Waldie's Literary Omnibus, a third work by Sir N. W. Wraxall, entitled, "Memoirs and Private Anecdotes of the Courts of Berlin, Dresden, Warsaw, and Vienna." This work has never been reprinted in America.

From the London Monthly Review.

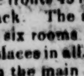
"The style is clear and polished, without other ornament than what naturally occurs.—We shall only add that they abound throughout with enlivening anecdote, and that the reader's time and attention will be amply repaid, whether his search be for information or amusement."

The whole of the early numbers of Waldie's Literary Omnibus being exhausted, an extra edition will be commenced on the 18th inst., from which date new subscribers who give early notice will be supplied.

Price for a single copy for twelve months three dollars, two copies for five dollars, five copies for ten dollars. It is the cheapest periodical now printed in America, and the postage is that of a newspaper.

A. WALDIE,
46 Carpenter street, rear of the Arcade, Philadelphia.
March 16. 61—

For Sale or Rent,



THAT well known stand at present occupied as a Dry Goods Store by Col. Wm. T. Shields, agent for Robert Moderwell, deceased. It is but a few doors from the Court House, and in the centre of business. The house fronts 45 feet on the main street and runs 26 back. The main body of the building contains six rooms and the wing two, with four fire places in all. There is a good dry cellar beneath the main building. The whole has recently undergone repair. With the addition of one or two outhouses, it might be converted into a comfortable dwelling for a family. Possession will be given on the 15th April.

For terms inquire at this office.
February 9. tf—55

Newly Improved Saddles

THE subscriber has obtained the exclusive right for the county of Orange, for

BEARD'S PATENT
Steel Spring Seat Saddles,
Spring Girth & Iron Horn.

Certificates from numerous persons testify that Saddles made with these improvements possess advantages superior to all others; they give ease and comfort to the rider, and save him from the fatigue common to the use of other saddles.

The subscriber intends keeping on hand a supply of these Saddles, or will make them to order if required.

He also keeps on hand his usual supply of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c. which he will dispose of on accommodating terms.

SOLOMON FULLER.

P. S. A Boy fourteen or fifteen years of age, of steady habits, will be taken as an apprentice to the above business.
November 3. 43—

NOTICE.

☞ ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either for Letter or Newspaper postage, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment. Those who neglect this notice need not expect a continuance of their accounts.

THOS. CLANCY, *P. M.*
March 30. 63—

Wanted

A quantity of FLAX SEED and FEATHERS; for which Merchandise will be given in exchange.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.
February 2. 55—

State Bank of N. Carolina.

PURSUANT to a Resolution of the Stockholders of this Bank, at their last annual General Meeting, all persons having claims on said Bank for Dividends of Capital or Profits, Deposites, or Notes issued by the Principal Bank or its Branches, are earnestly desired to present them for payment to the Treasurer of the Bank, on or before the first Monday in November next, otherwise they will be barred, as the Stockholders will then make a *final* dividend of the effects of the Bank.

S. F. PATTERSON, *President.*
Raleigh, Dec 23, 1836. 51—3m

☞ To be inserted in *all* the newspapers printed within the state of North Carolina for *three months*—the bills to be sent to the Treasurer of the Bank, who will pay them to *order.*

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S
Invaluable OINTMENT,
FOR THE CURE OF
External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflamations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns,

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,
FOR SALE BY
ALLEN PARKS.
September 8. 35—

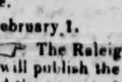
BACON.

40,000 LBS. North Carolina BACON, and 2000 Pounds LARD
For sale by A. PARKS.
March 2. 59—

WOOD—WOOD—WOOD!!

SUBSCRIBERS to the Recorder who intend to make payment in Wood, are requested to recollect that at this season of the year the article is much needed.
November 24. 46—

YEMEN.



THIS celebrated Arabian Horse will stand the next season at my stable on Stoney Creek, in Orange county. Terms will be made known in due time.

JAMES MOORE.
February 1. 55—

☞ The Raleigh Star and Milton Spectator will publish the above one month, and forward their accounts to this office.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.